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The Gila river has a rapid current, with a fall of from 7 to 15 feet per mile, but in many localities the banks are 10 feet in height, necessitating the erection of large stone dams in order to carry the water high enough to reach some of the best land.

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PIMAS ON RESERVATIONS AND MARICOPAS ON SALT RIVER RESERVATION.

[illegible]	Pimas.	Maricopas.
Living on Gila River reservation	4,499	
Living on Salt River reservation	941	729
Total	4,440	729
Children under 1 year of age	224	22
Children of school age	1,042	92
Married persons in tribe	1,124	180
Wearing citizens' dress wholly	2,664	520
Wearing citizens' dress in part	1,662	180
Over 10 years of age who can read	18	
Under 30 years of age who can read	30	1
Under 30 years of age who can write English	30	1
Can use English enough for ordinary conversation	110	2
Received medical treatment during year	600	2
Blind	12	
Dwellings owned by Indians	1,000	92
Missionaries on reservation	2	
Indians (citizens) punished during the year	72	
By court of Indian offenses	72	
By tribal methods	0	

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PRODUCTS RAISED AND STOCK OWNED BY PIMA AND MARICOPA INDIANS IN THE YEAR 1889-1890.

[illegible]	Number.	Value.
Total value of products raised		$97,000
Bushels of wheat	80,000	40,000
Bushels of oats and barley	30,000	15,000
Bushels of corn	1,000	500
Bushels of vegetables	1,000	2,000
Melons	15,000	1,500
Pumpkins	10,000	1,000
Tons of hay cut	200	1,000
Total value of domestic animals		32,400
Horses and mules owned by Indians	2,700	90,000
Cattle owned by Indians	1,800	27,000
Domestic fowls owned by Indians	1,000	700
Swine owned by Indians	70	200
Pounds of freight transported by Indians with their own teams	30,000	
Amount earned by freighting		600
Value of products of Indian labor sold		30,000

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TIMBER SUPPLY ON THE GILA AND SALT RIVER RESERVATIONS.—The principal timber is the mesquite, a low, scrubby tree, more or less scattered over both reservations, but growing more plentifully in the vicinity of the rivers. The wood, when dried, furnishes nearly all the fuel used by the officials and Indians.

Cottonwood grows along the rivers and irrigating ditches, and though of inferior value for fuel, yet, on account of its rapid growth and its value as a shade for irrigating ditches, protecting the water from the direct rays of the sun and thus preventing too rapid evaporation, it is an important factor in the timber supply.

Willows are plentiful near the water courses, and are utilized by the Indians in covering their huts and in fencing for corrals. The cat's claw, a thorny shrub, is extensively used by the Indians in building their rude brush fences, and it thus serves an admirable purpose.

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MINERAL RESOURCES.—Though the mining industry is carried on to quite an extent in various parts of the territory, producing quantities of gold, silver, and copper, it is not positively known that any deposits of